## IMPORTANT FROM THE LOWER POTOMAC.

The Abandonment of Cockpit Point by the Rebels.

The Stars and Stripes Over the Rebel Batteries, &c.,

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WASHINGTON, March 9, 1863. The Stars and Stripes wave over Cockpit Point. About two P. M. to-day the rebels commenced to fire their tents ad other property difficult of removal. They also burned the steamer Page and all the other craft in the

Our gunboats opened fire on the Cockpit Point battery about three o'clock P. M., and at half-past four landed and ran up the glorious old flag.

The little steamer George Page has gained for herself me noteriety by her boldness in running down to withnahot of our batteries, and occasionally throwing a shell towards the Union forces, although invariably retreating when approached by the Union vessels or attacked by their batteries. Her favorite haunts have been Occoquan river and Quantico creek.

ABANDONMENT OF THE REBEL BATTERIES ON THE POTOMAC.

WASHINGTON, March 9, 1862. General Hooker reports that all the enemy's batteries front of his line are entirely abandoned, and their mas spiked. Some of the guns, of which we have taken ession, appear to be valuable pieces. This is virtually pening the Potomac, and raising the se called blockade. The above despatch is dated Budd's Ferry.

#### **NEWS FROM GENERAL BANKS' DIVISION.**

CHARLESTOWN, Va., March 9-10 P. M. Yesterday for the first time since our arrival, country sion gray are gradually giving way to other hues, and the lies beginning to frequent the streets on business and

deasure. Dr. William Alexander, an eminent physician and un thing Unionist, died at his country residence in this vicinity last month. His son yesterday returned home from Charlottesville, deeply imbued with secession, and

was sent to Washington.

Hundreds of contrabands are arriving from the coun try. The course adopted in regard to them is, if they have been employed by rebel therities, to turn them ever to the Division Quartermaster, to be employed by the Union government; but if proved otherwise, they are returned to their owners.

On Friday Captain Coles' company of Maryland cavalry forty in number, pursued a party of Ashby's cavalry for two miles, between Bunker Hill and Winchester, came upon about one hundred and the latter. A skirmish ensued, lastg an hour, resulting in the killing of six Ashby's men and wounding five. Captain Cole had en wounded. A section of Mathew's battery same up to Captain Cole's support, when Adjutant Wilkins, of General Williams' staff, had his horse shot under

It is believed generally at Bunker Hill that the force at Winchester has been greatly reduced, leaving not over d men there. Others say that Gene pal Jackson's force has been strengthened by the regi om Leesburg. n Cole's scouts last night reached a point only as from Winchester, but encountered no resist-

mos, except from a small cavalry picket.

It is stated that but four hundred of the Nineteenth opi regiment remained at Leesburg at the time

ad usp.

dd Lieutenant Eugene Picket has been promoted to
leutenancy in Company A. Ninth New York, and
d Stone elected Second Lieutenant of the same

orning rebel scouts attacked General Ham-ckets, near Smith's Mill, killing one and wound-ber private of the Twenty-seventh Indiana. e pursued by the Third Wisconsin, who had not at the last secounts.

### **REOPENING OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD**

Our Baltimore Correspondence. BALTIMORE, March 7, 1862.

Burooy Made for the First Time of the Whole Line of the

Bond from Harper's Ferry to Hancock—Energetic Action of the Radroad Company in Rebuilding the Road and Bridges—A Bridge One Hundred and Forty-four Feet Long Built in Forty Hours, &c.

I have the pleasure of presenting to the readers of the wer the country—namely, the reopening of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad along its whole extent—is now about to she place. The pursuit of knowledge under difficulties was never more strongly exemplified, however, than in the collection of these facts. The officers of the railroad see conscious of these facts. Enc officers of the faircoal company, although proverbially courteous, and hereto. fore willing to communicate any intelligence proper to be made known, have caught the spirit of reticence which is now so prevalent among high officials, and were exceeduarded and provokingly vague in answering any ms. But from other sources, and from personal ation, the following summary is made up:—

The recent operations of the railroad company in the ion of the road between Harper's Ferry and Hancock, a

The recent operations of the railroad company in the work of reconstruction have been confined to that portions of the road between Harper's Ferry and Hancock, a distance of about thirty miles. They had previously reconstructed that portion between Cumberland and Hancock, a distance of about forty miles. It was on this portion of the road that the bridges had been destroyed ever Patterson's creek, the south branch of the Potomac and the Great and Little Cacapon rivers, all of which were large and costly structures, and all of which were promptly rebuilt by the company as soon as the enemy had left them. The bridge over Patterson's creek, one hundred and forty-four feet long, with high treatie work, was rebuilt in forty hours, at a time when the meet important military operations depended on the celerity with which the bridge could be rendered pussable. For this great service the officers of the company received the bearty thanks of the War Department.

During the last two weeks the railroad company have succeeded in making a complete and minutesurvery of the whole road from Harper's Ferry to Hancock, which has never been practicable before, owing to the presence of the enemy at and near Martinsburg. The road, for a distance of twenty miles northwest from Harper's Ferry, in consected with Winchester by a turnpike road, from which its only about twenty miles distant. As the robeis have been all along, until recently, in strong force at Winchester, they have been able to command Martinsburg and the adjacent sountry at all times, until the recent military movements of General Lander and General Banks convinced them that Berkeley and Morgan counties were so longer tenable by them.

Martinsburg has always been a great depot of the rail-road company. They had there extensive engine houses, machine shops and all needed facilitaties for repairing locomotives and carried off. The entire iron of the track, would make forty-four miles of singletracky had been taken lup and carried paway, with a remarkable exception. The se

ed.
a probability is, however, that, for military rea, which will at once suggest themselves to the
er's mind, the robel landers have at last been
palled to relinquish their gramp of this road, which
have held so long, and that ne efforts on their part
how prevent its being reopened and used as the great
lers avenue to the national capital.

## NZWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WARRINGTON, March 9, 1962.

THE NEW TARIFF BILL. teed that the Committee of Ways and Moans will have a new Tariff bill prepared for presents, tion to the House by the time the Tax bill shall have passed that body. Some of the articles in the present free list will be transferred to the dutiable schedules, and such other changes made as will yield two or three mil-

THE PRESIDENT'S SPECIAL MESSAGE. iner politicians in Congress are still in a state of uncertainty in regard to the President's special message. It came upon them so suddenly and unex. unable to define their positions. The force of the conservative sentiment of the country is, however, gradu alty bringing them up to the endorsement of the policy of the Message, which is strongly supported by a majority

THE REPORTED BATTLE IN NEW MEXICO. Judge Watts, the delegate from New Mexico, has ad-ices of an authentic character from Fort Craig to the 14th of February, and from Santa Fe to five o'clock; evening of the 16th. At that date the advance guard of the United States forces, 500 strong, under Captain Wingster were on the west side of the Ric Grande, eight miles elow Fort Craig. Being at Paraji on the driving in o our pickets, Colonel Canby marched in force to that point, and after anxiously waiting until night without any appearance of the enemy, returning to Fort Craig, caving his camp fires burning. Colonel Camby's spy, Grayden, had captured the principal spy of Gon. Sibley, and from him it was ascertained that the forces under Sibley consisted of fifteen hundred troops at Alimosa, and fifteen hundred behind, under Sibley, with eight cannon and 300 beeves, and that he expected reinforcement soon of eleven hundred lancers. Under these circum stances Judge Watts is confident that no general engage ment had taken place, but perhaps only skirmishes or the advance guard, which resulted in the failing back of our troops on Fort Craig, in order to prevent the Texan cavalry from getting between our forces in the advance and the fortifications at Fort Craig. The recently published despatch from Denver to Julesburg is not on its face authentic, and must have been ver bally communicated through a line of express riders over a distance of 700 miles, and Judge Watts has other information which satisfies him that the account, to say the least, is highly exaggerated, and some parts of it untrue.

CORRECTION. The despatch about the commanders of the corps d'armee, last night, was incorrectly telegraphed. It should have commenced as follows :-The first corps, consisting of four divisions, is to be

mmanded by Major General McDowell. The second corps, consisting of three divisions, is to be commanded by Brigadier General Sumner. The remainder as telegraphed last night.

HEALTH OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RESERVE CORPS. healthy condition, some regiments having scarcely a man in hospital and others not having lost a man by death. Their physical condition is excellent, and they are universally anxious for a forward movement. THE INDIANS IN KANSAS AND NEBRASKA ENTHUSIAS-

TIC IN THE UNION CAUSE. Hon. W. Dole, Indian Commissioner, reports that the Indian chiefs in Kansas and Nebraska are enthusiastic in sioner to the Indians, they offered to scalp and tomahawk secessionists to any extent desired by the government, but their services were declined.

THE ARMY. Colonel Van Alen has been relieved from duty at the head of the board for the examination of volu valry officers at his own request, and has left the city to

Colonel R. C. Enwright was to-day restored to the comnand of the Sixty-third regiment of New York Volun teers, by order of the General Commanding, the Board miners in his case having unanimously reported in favor of his competency. It is understood their report

was very complimentary to Colonel Enwright.

Colonel Dixon S. Miles has been assigned to the com-nand of a brigade of regulars. The Maryland delegaton in Congress are pressing him for an appointmen Brigadier General in the regular army, or as Major Geeral of volunteers. They claim that he is entitled to this position. THE WEATHER.

The weather to-day has been delicious for the season.

southerly wind and a sunny sky give promise of early movements of the rebels. IMPATIENCE OF THE REPORTERS.

A host of reporters and correspondents of provincial newspapers have arrived within the last few days. Each are expecting a grand battle the moment he gets foot in Washington. A few days experience in the capital cools the excitement of the specials, who are swearing that no movement will take place this mouth. Having provided themselves with horses and revolvers they think it hard that the great fight should not come off to suit SHODDY CLOTHING TO BE RETURNED.

large quantity of the worthless army clothing suptractors will be returned to them, thus les. ening the loss to government.

The guards upon the bridges across the Potomac are constantly annoyed by attempts to smuggle whiskey into Virginia. They are obliged to thrust their bayonets into every package, and frequently find barrels of innocent ooking vegetables filled with bottles of the contraband. VISIT TO THE NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEERS.

Yesterday morning Senators Hale and Clarke, of New pshire, with a large number of other gentlemen, went down to Mattawoman creek on the steamer Yan kee. They landed at Rum Point, where the Second New Hampshire Volunteers were reviewed. After going through their evolutions the regiment was drawn up in a hollow square, and addressed by the two Senators, who dwelt on the patriotism of the soldiers, expressing their conviction that in the moment of action they would do convictor that in the monator of the party returned to Washington on the Stepping Stones, Commander Wyman.

Lieutenant Commanding Eastman, Dr. Moore and Second Engineer Carpenter, of the Yaukos, went down on the tug

THE TELEGRAPH LINE TO FORTERSS MONROE. The telegraph line to Fortress Monree was built by order of the Secretary of War, under the direction of the general manager of military telegraph lines. The extension of the government line from Harrington, Del., to Cape Charles was comstructed in twenty-three days. Thirty miles of the submarine cable was manufactured of the order, by S. C. Bishop, of New York city. The sixteen miles that was laid before the recent gale was recovered in good condition. The cable to replace the portion lost off Cape Henry was furnished by Cape Charles at four o'clock, this Sunday afternoon, by Mr. N. W. Heiss, assistant manager of the government telegraphs, who has had the immediate charge of the work. Its completion at this opportune moment, bringing the news of the splendid victory of the Monitor, and the disabling of the Morrimac, has saved the country from great anxiety and suspense. The delay in complet ing the cable connection, has been owing entirely to the

LIBRARIAN TO CONGRESS. Charles Lauman has been appointed Librarian to Con-gress in the place of Dr. Chaffee.

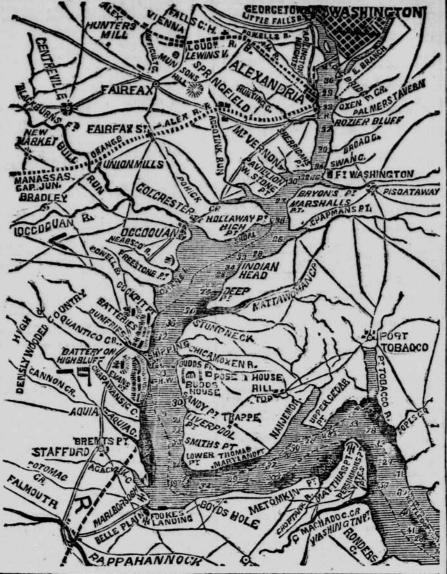
The Situation at Cumberland Gap. A correspondent of the Knoxville Register, writing from Camberland Gap on the 19th alt., says:—

On the 14th inst. our pickets were driven in for the pectedly upon a squad of mine of our cavalry, and captured the sergeant of the guard, and nine horses, guns, sabres, &c. The other eight barely escaped with their lives, without their hats. They came in sight of the Gap, and almost in range of the guns. Yesterday they appeared in sight again, and a company of cavalry formed in line of battle in front of our fortifications in full view from the guns. They were probably trying to provoke the artillery to fire, in order to get the range of their guns; but they failed in that, for the officers do not wish to waste ammunition for their benefit. An attack might have been made ere this had it not been for the snow storms and beavy rains of the last few days.

We are anxious to witness the arrival of assistance. If this is truly the "key to East Tennessee," and such an important pesition, why not send a force here sumciontly strong to keep back any number of the enemy? The enemy are near us in force. Let every patriot of East Tennessee raily to the Gap, and defend their State against invasion. They can do more for the defence of their homes here than at any other point. Should this stronghold share the fate of Fort Henry and Roanoke Island, the fault will not be in the few brave soldiers here, for hearts of iron and nerves of steel may be broken by an overwhelming power.

# OPERATIONS ON THE LOWER POTOMAC.

The Stars and Stripes Over Cockpit Point .-- The Flight of the Rebels.



### NEWS FROM ROANOKE ISLAND.

BALTIMORE, March 9, 1862. The steamer Ellen S. Terry arrived here to-night direct rom Roanoke Island, bringing official despatches from Seneral Burnside, in charge of Charles N. Woolsey. She also has on board 125 wounded and sick soldiers from Roanoke, under charge of Dr. Alfred Hitchcock, of Massachusetts, assisted by Drs. Bradford and Page, all of whom are doing well. The Terry also brings the bodies of Colonel De Montiel, of the D'Epineuil Zouaves, Corporal Ra dall Mann, and private W. E. Holloway, of the Twenty-fifth Massachusetts regiment, killed in the action at

Our Fortress Monroe Correspondence. FORTRESS MONROE, Va., March 7, 1862.

Accident to General Butter's Flagship—A Flag of Truce to Crancy Island-Colonels Corcoran and Wilcoz not to be Exchanged at Present-The Rebel Balteries at Pig's Point-Payment of Troops-Dismissal of Officers from the Service-Seieure of Grain, &c.

The gunboat Mount Vernon, which arrived at this point day before yesterday, brings the intelligence that the transport Mississippi, hence for Ship Island, with General Butler and staff on board, went ashore on Frying Pan Shoals on the 28th ult., and stove a hole in her bo The Mississippi is a new iron steamship, divided into five water-tight compartments. Consequently but one com-partment, the forward one, was injured. The gunboat Mount Vernon, which was cruising off the shoals, went to the assistance of the Mississippi. 'The United States transport Matanzas, from New York, bound to Pert Royal, was passing at the time of the accident, and went to the relief of the disabled steamer, succeeded in getting her float and took her in tow, designing to take her into Port Royal harbor. General Butler contemplated transferring nimself and baggage to another steamer, and proceed ing with the least possible delay to Ship Island.

The flag of truce which went from this point vesterday to Craney Island returned at dusk. It was reported by the rebel officers who met the truce that Colonels Con and Wilcox would not be placed at liberty for the pre

rebel officers who met the truce that Colonels Corcoran and Wilcox would not be placed at liberty for the present. It is rumored that this was in consequence of the plan of the rebels in regard to future movements having been imparted to them by Union people of Richmond, and that, furthermore, valuable maps and papers were found on the person of Colonel Corcoran.

The rebel batteries at Pig's Point were blazing away all day yesterday, practising their guns. They had better asve their powder; they will want every grain of it, and more too, before the close of this rebellion.

Major Fletcher, United States paymester, arrived here a day or two ago for the purpose of examining the pay rolls prior to paying off the troops. The troops here and at Newport's News will be paid between this date and the 18th inst.

The frigate St. Lawrence and the firicason battery, the Monitor, have not yet arrived. They are hourly expected.

The following order, dismissing two officers of the force here, has recently been promulgated and read on parade before the troops:—

BECCIAL ORDERS—NO. 44.

BEFURIAL OWNICE, WASHINGTON, Feb. 23, 1862.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJ'T GENERAL'S OWNICE, WASHINGTON, Feb. 23, 1862.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJ'T GENERAL'S OWNICE, WASHINGTON, Feb. 23, 1862.

First Lieutenant C. S. Pitman, Regimental Quartormaster Eleventh New York Vehuncers, and Second Lieutenant George H. Herbert, First New York cavalry, reported absent without leave, are, by direction of the President, dismissed the service, the fermer from January 31, 1862, the latter from December 19, 1861. Ry command of

L. Thomas, Adjutant General.

A strong northwest wind, accompanied at intervals by the fail of sleet, set in last night. The wind is blowing a gale at this writing.

The transport Suwanee, from New York for Hatteras, touched at this route and the stream of the president of the p

noon.

Twenty wagon loads of grain were seized by a party of our troops yesterday, taken from a secret rebel depot near Fox Hill.

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Personal Intelligence.

Segator Wilkinson, of Minnescia; T. B. Lawrence and E. Mervine, of Boston, and O. D. Jawett, of Staten Island, are stepping at the Brevoort House.

Alford Spann, of the United States Army; G. W. Smilley, of Philadelphia; W. H. Smith, of Washington; H. Littlefield, of Gewego, and Jacob Stever, of Boston, are stopping at the Latarge House.

Major E. A. Kimball, of Hawkins' Zouaves, from Roancke Island; Dr. Lockwood and W. Hull, of the United States Navy; Captain Covey, of the United States Engineers; Captain Stewart, of the United States army; J. A. Lilly and wife, of Indianapolis, and J. T. Newman, of Illinois, are stopping at the Astor House.

Hon. J. H. Duncan, of Massachusstis; Rev. Alfred Taylor and G. H. Stewart, of Philadelphia; S. W. Marston, Jr., of Boston; R. S. Coddington, of Albany; J. C. Woods, of Washington; W. L. Vandervoort, of St. Louis; J. S. Jenkins, of Baltimore, and E. P. Lull, of the United States Navy, are stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Hon. Caieb Cushing and E. L. Davenport, of Boston; J. B. Endes, of St. Louis; B. Mordhelmer and C. M. Cornell, of California; W. Wheatley and wife, of New York, James W. Quinhard, of Troy; J. L. Duff and L. T. Emery, of Baltimore, and G. W. Fairfield, of the Eight regiment Vermont volunteers, are stopping at the Mejropolitan Hotel.

H. A. Brigham, a widely known republican politician

Vermont volunteers, are stopping at the Megropolitan Hotel.

H. A. Brigham, a widely known republican politician of Albany county, on Saturday received his commission as Paymaster of the Waterviset Arsenal. He succeeds Sanders Lansing, who has held the position for thirty years last past. The salary attached to the position is \$5,000 per annum.

Americans registered at Gun & Co.'s American Agency and Reading Room, 10 Strand, London, England, from the lat to the 15th of February, 1892.—

R. Caldwell, Charleston, S. C.; E. J. Harrison and W. H. Hormes, Philadelphia; G. W. Bacon, Pooria, Ill.; Wm. J. Townsend, New York; F. F. Humphrey, Albany, N. Y.; Col. Smith and Charles Smith, Virginia; J. M. Whitecomb, Buffalo, N. Y.; Chas. Danison, Westerly, R. I.; George P. Anith, Philadelphia; Chas. S. Dawson, Richmond, Va.; N. H. Wolfe, Jr., New York; Col. W. Cass Goodloe, Secretary of Legation at St. Petersburg; Thos. Silver and R. B. Woodward, Philadelphia; W. P. Collins, Pitisburg, Pa.; Wm. Burton, J. A. Basquin and Mr. and Mrs. Francis, New York; Mrs. C. B. Polhemus, California; — Sampson, New York, Mrs. C. B. Scanett, Eric, Pa.; Wm. Moran, United States Consul, Bayonne; — Wilmer, Philadelphia; John Wethered, Baltimore; A. S. Clapp, Boston; F. Southwick, Surbridge, Mass.; Rev. J. J. Kelly, New York; T. A. Miller, Charleston, S. C.; J. M. Berners, Philadelphia; G. P. Bernis, Beston; E. B. Hart, New York; W. W. Goddard, Boston; M. Furlong, Milwaukee, Ws.; J. E. Sweetser, Boston, Mass.; W. A. Haddon, New York; R. D. Tucker, Manilla.

## THE NAVY.

Things are as brisk as ever at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, with a still large amount of work to be done. The two ship houses are undergoing repairs caused by the recent severe snow and rain storms.

The United States steam sloop-of-war Oneida, Captain S. P. Lee commanding, left the Brooklyn Navy Yard at an early hour yesterday morning. The Oneida is one of the new steam sloops-of-war lately authorized to be constructed by Congress, and was finished recently at the Navy Yard, only completing a most satisfactory trial trip on Wednesday last. The armament of the Oneida consist of a very heavy battery, composed of two eleven-inch pivot guns, each weighing sixteen thousand eight hundred pounds. She is also provided with three thirty-pounder Dahlgren rifles, in addition to four thirty-twonders and one howitzer. The following comprises a list of her superior officers:

Commander-Captain S. P. Les.
First Lieutenant and Executive Officer-Montgomery

Commander Lee is one of the oldest captains in the United States Navy. He formerly commanded the Vandalls and Vincennes, and has been both prominently and honorably identified with the Coast Survey. He is

The frigate Lackawanna is making rapid progress in ship ouse No. 2, and in No. 1, where the Adirondack was built, the keel of another frigate, to be called the Ticon, deroga, has been laid. She will be a fac simils of the

put on board to-morrow or Wednesday. The steam transport Connecticut will sail in the course

The storeship Relief sailed yesterday. Her berth at the wharf will be taken by the ship Morning Light, to

ship stores,

paired, caulked and coppered. She is to be floated out to-day, when the steam transport Ericsson will be docked and overhauled.

The sloops-of-war Savannah and John Adams are to be overhauled as soon as the work on the steamers is

wharf, was discovered to be on fire, a few nights ago, by one of the watchmen of the yard. It took place under her boilers. The damage sustained is being repaired, and as the boiler had to be hoisted out, she will not be ready for sea before a

The number of men employed in the yard is about 3,000. There are about 600 recruits at present on the re-ceiving ship, and 170 men in the Marine barracks. In order to test the efficiency of the Navy Yard Fire Department, an alarm of fire was raised yesterday after noon. The men turned out lively, and in five minutes after the alarm was given a stream was ready to put

In accordance with an order from Washington, all acting masters and master's mates, hereafter to be appointed, will have to pass a satisfactory examination in seananship and gunnery.

RETURN OF THE DACOTAR AND SAN SAN JACINT

BETURN OF THE DACOTAR AND SAN SAN JACINTO.

Borros, March 8, 1862.

The United States sloops-of-war Dacotah and San Jacinto have arrived from a cruise in search of the frigate Vermont. They report that they saw nothing of her.

The Opening of Spring.

A FINE SUNDAY—THE CENTRAL PARE, ITS VISITERS, ATTRACTIONS, ETC.

The skating season is certainly over in the Central Park, and the beauties of Spring now causes more attraction than formerly. The weather being very fine yesterday—a warm sun and a cool breeze prevailing—a large number of visitors entered the Park, either to take a stroll or a drive. The bridle roads jbeing in good condition, the equestrians also turned out in fair numbers. As the Drive was in sphendid order, those who had vehicles preferred passing through to the Park from York-ville, Hariem, Manhattanville, &c., rather than drive through the mud of the avanues and Bloomingdale road. The number of these visitors was preity large. The pedestrians found amusement, as well as fresh air, by strolling along the walks, &c.; and such spots as the Observatory Hill, the Mushroom, and the garding through the motions of the aquatic birds in the lake beneath. The ice has become rotten, and in a few days will entire jr disappear. The new green giases is making its appearance among the direct bidsets of flast season, and gives to it somewhat of a more lively tone. The frozen snow has not yet all disappeared, but with the efforts of the workmen and the gun it cannot last very long. Spring in nature has fairly opened, and the bods are making its removes afforts to burst their bonds. One abort week of this weather, and a great change will be observable in the Central Park.

The Contral Park.

The Contral Park.

The United States frigate Banks (1861). The state of the State frigate Sahins, with the hope that it will prove an endough gard ability which it friends the provent of the Saving Benevolent Association, of New York; in Command, on board the United States frigate Sahins, in available to the rescue in the succ

Sailing Master ----- Brown.
Acting Masters-P. Griarrd, Thomas Edwards, William

about fifty-two years of age.

The Victoria, Patroon and Wamsutta are to be put in

ommission the coming week. Their armament will be

Acting Master Commanding—J. D. Warren.
Acting Master and Executive Officer—H. A. Phelan.
Acting Master—Alfred Emergon.
Acting Master—Alfred Emergon.
Acting Assistant Surgeon—J. G. Park.
Acting Master—Alfred Emergon.
B. Howard.
Acting Second Assistant Hocines. J. D. Wabater.
Acting Second Assistant Hocines. J. D. Wabater.

The steam gunboat Dawn is in the dry dock, being re-

The steamer Madgie, lying at the Commedere's

The frigate Sabine is anchored in the stream awaiting

THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL. Sr. Louis, Pob. 7, 1862.

Shoddy Uniforms, Shoddy Shoes and Shoddy Contractors.

Quartermaster General M. C. Mance, Washington:
General The Brigadier General Curtis writes from Lebanon that the shoes issued to the troops on the march wear out in four days. A pair of boots were presented a few days age which had been only worn three days, and the soles were completely off.

Between the outer and inner soles the space is filled in with pieces of old plate iron, which work locse and out the stitches. It is an outrage on our troops to issue such since and clothing at all, and still greater that they should be charged at full price. I have already urged a reluction of prices. It must be done, if the government hopes to keep this Army of the West together.

Much of this worthless trash has been received through the Governors of States, and there is no way of tracing out the contractors. This should cease. It seems that it troops here are preyed upon by all the rascality contractors in the United States. This must be stopped. It will not be endured much longer. I urged the importance of sending good materials here, and that shoes and clothing be manufactured in St. Louis, thus giving an opjoutunity to detect and prevent frauds, and at the same time afford employment to the wires and families of volumers, who, by closing the workshops, are left in a destant and suffering condition.

This you think cannot be done, because of so large an

Inters, who, by closing the workshops, are left in a destitute and suffering condition.

This you think cannot be done, because of so large an amount of inferior supplies new on hand, which have been paid for by the government. You say that the inspectors at the Philadeiphia Arsenal, where these great frauds were committed, were appointed against your wishes, and that you used every argument in your power to prevent such appointment. No one charges you with blame; but it rests upon the War Department, and the government should salver the consequences, not the poor soldiers. If the government will employ incompetent and dishonest agents in the Quartermaster's Department, and against your advice (you say you forewardeness). the green soldiers. If the government will employ soldiers. If the government will employ tent and dichonest agents in the Quartermaster's Department, and against your advice (you say you forewarned the Socretary of the result), the Treasury, and not the socretary of the result), the Treasury, and not the army, should be are to me that these inferior above and clothing should be condemned and sold, and the workshope of St. Louis reciened.

If absolutely necessary to issue inferior articles, the tariff of prices should be fixed by the actual value of the articles issued, and not by what the government paid for them in Philadelphia. I respectively request that this letter be laid before General McCiellan and the Socretary of War. Very respectfully, your obadient servant, H. W. HALLECE, Major General.

QUARTERIALATER GENERAL'S OFFICE,

H. W. HALLECK, Major General,

QUARREGA-FER G-NEFAL'S OPPICE, 
W. HALLECK, Major General,

QUARREGA-FER G-NEFAL'S OPPICE, 
WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 12, 1862.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:—

Sir—I enclose a letter from General Halleck, in relation to the inferior quality of clothing and shoes furnished the troops in the Western Peratument. He states that a me shees and boots had been worn out in from three to four days' march. He urges that inferior civiling be condemned and sold; or, if that cannot be done, that inferior goods be charged a fair valuation to the soids remained of these inferior supplies, he says, has been receive i through the Governors of States; bit he also refers to large quantifies, which are of bad quality, and which a pear to have a me from the Philadelphia Arsenal. I have therefore corresponded with General Halleck on this subject; I informed him that the matter had been laid before the War Pepartment, and recommended that such clothing as is serviceable, though not equal to the regulation material in quality, be issued at a fair valuation. The Revised Regulations, pages 150, 151, paragraph 1,019, and the following, in describing the duty of Boards of Survey, make full provision for this case. Interior clothing should be considered as damaged clothing, and, if serviceable, having been approved, should be issued to the troops at a valuation to be fixed by the Board of Survey. Clothing which is worthless should be condemed. This I requested the Major General to have done as soon as possible, so that we might trace it back to the contractors who had committed the fraud, and refuse payment not already made.

To sell such shoes and boots as he describes would

that we might trace it back to the contractors who had committed the fraud, and refuse payment not already made.

To sell such shees and boots as he describes would only be to furnish a temptation and opportunity for repeated frauds, and it would probably be better to have such destroyed. The indignation of the Major General, and his sympathy with the working people of St. Louis, are natural, and will be shared by all who read his statements. But with so large a stock of shees and clothing on hand, much as I should desire to give employment to the working people in St. Louis, I cannot advise the resumption of the manufacture in that city. While it appears that there have been frauds in the inspection of clothing and shees, I have no doubt that by far the greater portion of the supplies on hand in the depots is of good quality, and that we can supply any requisitions he may make with articles satisfactory to the soldiers. Paragraph 1,022 of the Regulations makes it the duty of any officer who receives public property to make a careful examination, to ascertain its quality and condition, and if the property is unfit for use, to call for a board of survey, in order to have it examined, and condemned by the inspector. If this regulation had been compiled with in St. Louis, the inferior quality of these goods would have been ascertained immediatly after their receipt, and thus the attention of the officer at the depot in Philadelphia would have been earlier drawn to the frauds which appear to have been earlier drawn to the frauds which appear to have been earlier drawn to the frauds which appear to have been earlier drawn to the frauds which appear to have been earlier drawn to the frauds which appear to have been earlier drawn to the frauds which appear to have been earlier drawn to the frauds which appear to have been earlier drawn to the frauds which appear to have been earlier drawn to the frauds which appear to have been earlier drawn to the frauds which appear to have been earlier drawn to the frauds which app ctfully, your obedient servant, M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster General.

M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster General.
Quartermaster General.
Quartermaster General.
Quartermaster General.
Major General H. W. Halisch, Commanding Department
of the West, St. Louis, Mo.:—
GENERAL—Your letter of the 7th of February, in regard
to inferior quality of shoes, and asking relief for soldiers
who have received clothing of inferior quality, was, as
you requested, submitted to the Secretary of War.
I now, by his direction, enclose a copy of my letter to
him on the subject, dated February 12, 1862.
By carrying out the recommendation of this letter in
regard to boards of survey, you have it in your power to
afford the relief desired. I am, very respectfully, your
obedient servant,

M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster Gene HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOCIAL ST. LOUIS, Feb. 25, 1862.

Brigadier General M. C. Misses, Quartermaster General Washington:—

Washington:—
GENERAL—Your letter of the 19th, enclosing one to the secretary of War dated the 12th, is just received. As Gregat.—Your letter of the 19th, enclosing one to the Secretary of War dated the 19th, is just received. As your letter to the Secretary states that paragraphs 1,019 and 1,027 afford the proper remedy for the abuses referred to in mine of the 7th, it may be inferred that there has been some neglect on my part in not heretofore applying this remedy. This, in justice to myself, should be explained. The matter complained of was not damage or deficiency of clothing and shoes, but inferiority of matsial and workmanship. The paragraphs referred to do not provide for this, and, as an order from the Adjutant General fixes a positive schedule of prices for every article, the Army Regulations (until extended by the present order of the Secretary of War) afforded no relief. Such was the opinion of the chiefs of the Quartermaster and Paymaeter departments, and you yourself, in one of your letters to me, expressed the same opinion, and added that the schedule ought to be changed in regard to inferior articles, which could not be condemned as damaged. Boards of survey, however, were appointed in many cases, and an estimated value given. I presume that in such cases the difference between the estimated value of the articles issued and the schedule prices can be credited to the soldiers on their muster rolls. I shall so direct unless instructed otherwise. I perceive that your letter to the Secretary of War has been published in the newspapers. I shall therefore publish this explanation.

In regard to the cleth sent here for making clothing, I

in the newspapers. I shall therefore publish this explanation.

In regard to the cleth sent here for making clothing, I would remark that it is not damaged, but of such inferior quality as to be nearly worthless for service. Moreover, it seems that the usual tickets, as to the number of yards in each bolt, have been purposely taken off, so as to require the measurement of each one in order to ascortain the deficiency. To measure each bolt here would employ the Quarter master for a whole month. Again, it is frequently impossible to ascertain here, from any marks or invoices, who were the contractors for this defective cloth and clothing. This is especially the case with clothing, shoes, &c., which were distributed to this and other parts before I came here. This will must be remedied in Philadelphia and other places from which the supplies are sent. The reacelly inspectors there should be turned out immediately, and honest ones appointed. We cannot here, with all our efforts, fully accomplish the object and detect the frauds. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK, Major General.

Testimonial to Captain Ringgold.

NSW YORK, Feb. 28, 1862.
Captain Ringgold, United States Navy:

DEAR Sm.—I have the honor to transmit to you the gold medal awarded by the Life Saving Benevolent Association of New York. It has the following inscription:-

## THE CAPTURE OF LEESBURG.

al Dana officially reports the capture of this place

LEWILLE, March S, 1862. To Brigadium General S. F. Williams: Lessburg was entirely evacuated yesterday morning by the rebels.

The reports are that Colonel Geary's advance is there N. J. T. DANA, Brigadier General. The details of the affair are to the effect that Colone Geary left Lovettsville on the night of the 7th instant, with his whole command, and marched by two distinct routes through Wheatland and Waterford to Leesburge capturing prisoners by the way and scattering the re

pell mell. In consequence of his taking these routes, the military necessarily entered Lessburg on the easterly and westerly sides, which movements they doubtless effected at the same moment, after taking possession of Fort Johnston, which has been since rechristened Fort Geary. They entered the town with all the military clark of a violence command, the value of a violence command, the value of a violence command. rapidly as the Union troops arrived. The command after capturing many prisoners and a quantity of stores took possession of the bank, post office and public building Forts Beauregard and Evans have also been carture 1. SKETCH OF COLONEL JOHN W. GEARY. Colonel J. W. Geary, who commanded the advance, has

figured extensively in recent national events. He commanded the Second regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers in Mexico, and was noted for the great firmness and the rigid discipline to which he subjected his men. When he rst went to the war in that unfortunate republic he was Lieutenant Colonel of Roberts' regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers, and at the battle of Chepultepec, where he held chief command of his regiment, was wounded, but notwithstanding led his men into the terrific battle fought at the de Beien gate just pre-vious to the capture of the city of Mexico. For his gallantry on that occasion he was promoted to the rank of colonel, his commission bearing date November 3, 1847. He received special mention at Cerro Gordo. After the war, in 1848, he lived in San Francisco, of which place he was appointed Postmaster, and was afterwards elected the first Mayor of the city, holding his office for two or three terms prior to the organization of the Vigilance Committee. He was next appointed Governor of Kansas under the Buch nan moreland county, Pa., in the Congressional district of John Covode. He was a leading agriculturist for the greater part of his life, and always an administration democrat, supporting in the recent elections O. Fester for Governor and John C. Breckinridge. His adverturous disposition could not remain contented on the breaking out of this war, and he left a young and beautiful wife to go to Philadelphia and organize a regiment. Many of his old Mexican followers flocked to his standard from all parts of the State, and he has now the largest regiment, we believe, in the United States service. They are splendidly equipped, and armed with Enfield rifee and sabre bayonets. Colonel Geary is a tall, powerful man, and his bravery has long made him prominent in the military service. His command has figured somewhat extensively during the present war by their bravery and stubbornness under fire. On the Upper Potomac they have, on more than one occasion, success only adds another sprig to their already well earned laurel wreath. We have every hope that this is not the last occasion we shall have to speak well of Colonel Geary's command,

SKETCH OF LEESBURG. Leesburg is a handsome post borough in Loudon county, Virginia, of which county it is the capital. It is situated near the Kittoctan Mountain, three miles from the Potemac river, and one hundred and fifty miles north of Richmond, the capital of the State. The streets are well paved, and the town is built in a neat and substanial manner. It contains a court house, a bank, three churches, a post office, an academy, and had, previ the robellion, a newspaper office. It is surrounded by a fertile, and what was once also a well cultivated country, which presented a beautiful variety of landscapes. These have, of course, been much injured by the horrors of war. The population of this place in 1850 was 1,091, and in 1854 2,000, and steadily advancing.

THE OCCUPATION OF LEESBURG.

CHARLE-TOWN, Va., March 9, 1862. The report last night that our forces had occupie Leesburg is officially confirmed. The enemy evacuated the town on Friday morning, taking all their supplies and baggage to Middlebury, but it is not known whether the troops retired thither or started towards Winchester.

Colonel Geary occupied the towards winchester. nel Geary occupied the town unresisted yesterday morning, capturing considerable property accredited

the rebel army. All was quiet on our frontiers last night.

Loss of the Ship Mingara.

Bosrow, March 9, 1862 The brig Marine, from Cienfuegos, fell in with, on the 6th ult., the ship Niagara, from Philadelphia for Liverpool, in a sinking condition, and took of the captain and crew, and brought them to this port.

SUPREME COUNT—CIRCUIT.—Part 1—Nos. 3179, 8, 35 868, 1860, 1575, 1576, 1765, 1977, 1982, 889, 1160, 1161 1322, 1338, 1345, 1868, 129.

SUPREME COUNT-SPENIAL TREM.—30 on Demurrer Calendar, 322, 14, 27, 28, 35, 199, 202, 249, 264, 302, 354, 363, 368, 372, 303, 306, 307, 324, 327.

SUPREME COURT-GENERAL THEM.—Part 1—Nos. 2, 29, 164, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 183, 184, 185, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191. SUPERIOR COURT.—Part 1—Nos. 2293, 1907, 2909, 2957, 1275, 1285, 1323, 1351, 3339, 60 ½, 540, 1065, 1375, 1377, 1379. Part 2—Nos. 8258, 2352, 2922, 3380, 1034, 1230, 294, 2984, 186, 3560, 1350, 1288, 1290, 1296, 1302, 1306, 1308. Part 3—Nos. 1005, 2643, 1273, 613, 2863, 1357, 1373, 3323, 3329, 605, 1381, 1383, 1385, 1387, 1383, 1384, 1384, 1384, 1386, 1318, 1320, 1328, 1330, 1332, 1342, 1348, 1350.

CHICAGO, March 8, 1962.

CHICAGO, March 8, 1962.

and firm. Mess pork dull: \$10 are effered. Hogs, dressed, 20c. a 25c. lower in consequence of mild weather, at \$3.35; live, in better supply and 15c. a 20c. lower, at \$2.90 a \$3.35. Beer cattle firm at \$2.90 a \$3.25. Receipts—2,800 bbis. flour, 14,000 bushels wheat, 8,600 bushels corn, 1,900 live hogs, 100 dressed. Exchange for gold unchanged.

CORNS CURED FOR TWENTY-FIVE CENTS EACH at 53 Bowery, corner Canal street, over the Citizens' Bank, by Dr. W. E. RICE. Dat 58 Bowery, corner Canal street, over the Citzens' Bank, by Dr. W. E. RICE.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—THE ADVERTISER, HAVING-been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the pre-paring and using the same, which they will find a sure cure. To consumption, Asthuma, Brochisia, Broch and the for pre-paring and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthuma, Brochisia, Broch and the for pre-paring and using the same, which the conceives to the afflicted and spread information, which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing and may prove a blessing. Pasties wishing the prescription will please address.

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON.
Williamsburg.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

I. M. GOTTSCHALK—MR GRAU HAS THE PLEAmany of the best patrons of Mr. Gottschalk's concers as the
has concluded to give three MATINEES D'INSTRUCTION,
at irving Hall, on — The special object of these entertainments will be to present to the eye, as well as the ear of
the speciator, the method by which modern effects are produced on the planoforte. For this purpose two planos will
be placed in the centre of the salouo, and on a sufficient elevasion to enable all to see the hands of the performer. The
seams will be so disposed that the line of sight will alway a be
directly to the key board where Mr. Gottschalk performs on,
one or other of the two instruments. Such an arrangement
necessarily involves a considerable sacrifice of space, and as,
in addition to this it is desirable that only a limited manner
should be present, so that there may be ample accommodashould be present, so that there may be ample accommodashould be present, so that there may be ample accommodashould be present, so that there may be ample accommodashould be present, so that there may be ample accommodashould be present, so that there may be ample accommodashould be present, so that there may be ample accommodashould be present, so that there may be ample accommodashould be present, so that there may be ample accommodashould be present, so that there may be a be a provided to
enable Mr. Gottschalk to converse with those preenable Mr. Gottschalk to converse with those preenable Mr. Gottschalk to the present and circumstances
will more tickets be issued, or persons admitted, than can
comfortably surround the planos.

Mr. Gottschalk to not these occasions will play as in private,
selecting five pieces for each programme, and playing what
else the audience may surgest. No other arriads will assist,
and the greatest care will be taken to make them as accian
comfortable that may surgest. No other arriads will assist,
and the greatest care will be taken to make them as accian
comfortable tha

FOR SALE-IN BOND, THE BALANCE OF AN IN votes of high flavored Gin, in three-quarter pipes. Apply to P. CUFF, \$96 Eighth avenue.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—TRAINS FOR ALBANY, and 11 A. M., and 3:15, 5 and 10:15 P. M.

NEW YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.
For Albany, Troy, North and West,
Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1961.
For Albany—10:30 A. M., Express Mail Train, from Twenty-sixth screen depot.
For all local trains see Timo Table,
JOHN BURCHILL, Amistant Superintendent.